

Refine Search

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Terms	Documents
L23 and (calculat\$3 same "access ratio")	0

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<u>L24</u>	L23 and (calculat\$3 same "access ratio")	0	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	L17 and cluster\$2	496	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	L17 and L10	0	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	L20 and @pd > 20050224	0	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	L17 and L1	24	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L17 and L7	4	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L17 and L10	0	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	(707/103R 707/104.1).ccls.	5169	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L14 and L13	0	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	L14 and L10	0	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	(707/9 707/10).ccls.	5738	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L11 and cluster\$	19	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L11 and L10	0	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	"access ratio" and threshold	33	<u>L11</u>

<u>L10</u>	L7 and (merg\$3 near3 cluster)	20	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L5 and (access\$ same pattern\$)	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7 and (access\$ near3 object\$)	3	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	"singleton cluster"	60	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L1 and (singleton near3 cluster)	0	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and L3	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	((object\$ same directory) and (access\$ same pattern\$)).clm.	4	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	((object\$ same directory) and (access\$ same pattern\$)).ab.	3	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	((object\$ same directory) and (access\$ same pattern\$)).ti.	0	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	(object\$ same directory) and (access\$ same pattern\$)	861	<u>L1</u>

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singleton clusters and access ratio and mergin

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The "AND" operator is unnecessary — we include all search terms by default. [\[details\]](#)

Web Results 1 - 10 of about 3,960 for singleton clusters and access ratio and merging. (0.21 seconds)

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[PPT] Cluster Generation and Maintenance

File Format: Microsoft Powerpoint 97 - [View as HTML](#)

Apply phylogenetic criterion to **merge clusters**. Take reciprocal best hits among

... **Singleton clusters**. with status: N. Log of ambiguous cases. Back to high ...

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merge some adjacent components like the dots on i's and ... The **ratio** is.

retained for further use. Any **singleton cluster** is merged into the nearest larger ...

cm.bell-labs.com/cm/cs/who/tkh/papers/noshape.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

[PS] Fast and Intuitive Clustering of Web Documents \Lambda Oren Zamir ...

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This component captures the notion that **singleton clusters** are "bad". ... We are

currently exploring the option of **merging** potential **clusters** with high ...

www.cs.ualberta.ca/~madani/kdd97.ps - [Similar pages](#)

[PPT] SQL Performance and Tuning

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... based on the cardinality of the index and the **cluster ratio** of the index. ...

What is an example of a **singleton** select and a select requiring a cursor? ...

www.oti.fsu.edu/dba/2003_Database_Training/DB2_SQL/Module6Tuning.ppt - [Similar pages](#)

Efficient clustering of large EST data sets on parallel computers

(b) Four types of overlaps accepted as indication to **merge clusters**, ...

Distribution of the number **singleton** and non-**singleton clusters** for benchmark set ...

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A functional hierarchical organization of the protein sequence space

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The larger the PL, the later the **merging** that created the **cluster** took place. ...

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Later on, sequences **merging** in correspond to weakly related proteins. ...

Access to the **cluster** set. The SYSTERS **cluster** set [17] is available over the ...

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BioMed Central | Full text | A functional hierarchical ...

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As mentioned above, a **cluster** is said to be created when the **merging** of its ...

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[PDF] Word n -grams for **cluster keyboards**

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tials correctly if entered via non-singleton cluster ... For v463k.n3, we have calculated the ratio of. changes and bad changes, see Sect. 2.3. The ta- ...
www.clairstone.com/papers/cluster-keyboard.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

[PDF] [gkg379 2963..2974](#)

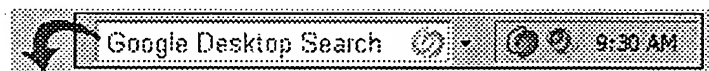
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positive outcome helps in merging of two clusters. As a result, ... singleton clusters. Table 3 shows a comparison of the number ...

gremlin1.zool.iastate.edu/~volker/research/NAR31-2963.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

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Best 200 shown

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1 [Similarity-driven cluster merging method for unsupervised fuzzy clustering](#)

Xuejian Xiong, Kap Luk Chan, Kian Lee Tan

 July 2004 **Proceedings of the 20th conference on Uncertainty in artificial intelligence AUAI '04**

 Full text available: [pdf\(459.38 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

In this paper, a similarity-driven cluster merging method is proposed for unsupervised fuzzy clustering. The cluster merging method is used to resolve the problem of cluster validation. Starting with an overspecified number of clusters in the data, pairs of similar clusters are merged based on the proposed similarity-driven cluster merging criterion. The similarity between clusters is calculated by a fuzzy cluster similarity matrix, while an adaptive threshold is used for merging. In addition ...

2 [Research session 5: data mining / transaction management: A divide-and-merge methodology for clustering](#)

David Cheng, Santosh Vempala, Ravi Kannan, Grant Wang

 June 2005 **Proceedings of the twenty-fourth ACM SIGMOD-SIGACT-SIGART symposium on Principles of database systems**

 Full text available: [pdf\(791.76 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

We present a divide-and-merge methodology for clustering a set of objects that combines a top-down "divide" phase with a bottom-up "merge" phase. In contrast, previous algorithms either use top-down or bottom-up methods to construct a hierarchical clustering or produce a flat clustering using local search (e.g., *k*-means). Our divide phase produces a tree whose leaves are the elements of the set. For this phase, we use an efficient spectral algorithm. The merge phase quickly finds an optim ...

3 [Poster papers: A robust and efficient clustering algorithm based on cohesion self-merging](#)

Cheng-Ru Lin, Ming-Syan Chen

 July 2002 **Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining**

 Full text available: [pdf\(635.40 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Data clustering has attracted a lot of research attention in the field of computational statistics and data mining. In most related studies, the dissimilarity between two clusters is defined as the distance between their centroids, or the distance between two closest (or farthest) data points. However, all of these measurements are vulnerable to outliers, and

removing the outliers precisely is yet another difficult task. In view of this, we propose a new similarity measurement referred to as coh ...

4 The merge/purge problem for large databases

Mauricio A. Hernández, Salvatore J. Stolfo

May 1995 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1995 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**, Volume 24 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.37 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Many commercial organizations routinely gather large numbers of databases for various marketing and business analysis functions. The task is to correlate information from different databases by identifying distinct individuals that appear in a number of different databases typically in an inconsistent and often incorrect fashion. The problem we study here is the task of merging data from multiple sources in as efficient manner as possible, while maximizing the accuracy of the result. We call thi ...

5 A parallel algorithm for record clustering

Edward Omiecinski, Peter Scheuermann

December 1990 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 15 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.82 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

We present an efficient heuristic algorithm for record clustering that can run on a SIMD machine. We introduce the P-tree, and its associated numbering scheme, which in the split phase allows each processor independently to compute the unique cluster number of a record satisfying an arbitrary query. We show that by restricting ourselves in the merge phase to combining only sibling clusters, we obtain a parallel algorithm whose speedup ratio is optimal in the number of processors used. Final ...

6 CURE: an efficient clustering algorithm for large databases

Sudipto Guha, Rajeev Rastogi, Kyuseok Shim

June 1998 **ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1998 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**, Volume 27 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.71 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Clustering, in data mining, is useful for discovering groups and identifying interesting distributions in the underlying data. Traditional clustering algorithms either favor clusters with spherical shapes and similar sizes, or are very fragile in the presence of outliers. We propose a new clustering algorithm called CURE that is more robust to outliers, and identifies clusters having non-spherical shapes and wide variances in size. CURE achieves this by representing each cluster by a certai ...

7 Similarity querying II: QCluster: relevance feedback using adaptive clustering for content-based image retrieval

Deok-Hwan Kim, Chin-Wan Chung

June 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.15 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The learning-enhanced relevance feedback has been one of the most active research areas in content-based image retrieval in recent years. However, few methods using the relevance feedback are currently available to process relatively complex queries on large image databases. In the case of complex image queries, the feature space and the distance function of the user's perception are usually different from those of the system. This


difference leads to the representation of a query with multiple ...

Keywords: classification, cluster-merging, content-based image retrieval, image database, relevance feedback

8 [Incremental clustering and dynamic information retrieval](#)

Moses Charikar, Chandra Chekuri, Tomás Feder, Rajeev Motwani

May 1997 **Proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.58 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



9 [Research sessions: clustering: Clustering objects on a spatial network](#)

Man Lung Yiu, Nikos Mamoulis

June 2004 **Proceedings of the 2004 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data**

Full text available:  [pdf\(867.67 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)



Clustering is one of the most important analysis tasks in spatial databases. We study the problem of clustering objects, which lie on edges of a large weighted spatial network. The distance between two objects is defined by their shortest path distance over the network. Past algorithms are based on the Euclidean distance and cannot be applied for this setting. We propose variants of partitioning, density-based, and hierarchical methods. Their effectiveness and efficiency is evaluated for collect ...

10 [A unified framework for model-based clustering](#)

Shi Zhong, Joydeep Ghosh

December 2003 **The Journal of Machine Learning Research**, Volume 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(851.48 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)



Model-based clustering techniques have been widely used and have shown promising results in many applications involving complex data. This paper presents a unified framework for probabilistic model-based clustering based on a bipartite graph view of data and models that highlights the commonalities and differences among existing model-based clustering algorithms. In this view, clusters are represented as probabilistic models in a model space that is conceptually separate from the data space. For ...

11 [Improved merging of datapath operators using information content and required precision analysis](#)

Anmol Mathur, Sanjeev Saluja

June 2001 **Proceedings of the 38th conference on Design automation**

Full text available:  [pdf\(217.77 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)



We introduce the notions of required precision and information content of datapath signals and use them to define functionally safe transformations on data flow graphs. These transformations reduce widths of datapath operators and enhance their mergeability. Using efficient algorithms to compute required precision and information content of signals, we define a new algorithm for partitioning a data flow graph consisting of datapath operators into mergeable clusters. Experimental results indic ...


12 [Web clustering: Evaluation of hierarchical clustering algorithms for document datasets](#)

Ying Zhao, George Karypis

November 2002 **Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on Information**



and knowledge management

Full text available:  pdf(129.88 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Fast and high-quality document clustering algorithms play an important role in providing intuitive navigation and browsing mechanisms by organizing large amounts of information into a small number of meaningful clusters. In particular, hierarchical clustering solutions provide a view of the data at different levels of granularity, making them ideal for people to visualize and interactively explore large document collections. In this paper we evaluate different partitioning and agglomerative approaches ...

Keywords: agglomerative clustering, hierarchical clustering, partitioning clustering

13 Data mining (DM): GraphZip: a fast and automatic compression method for spatial data clustering

Yu Qian, Kang Zhang

March 2004 **Proceedings of the 2004 ACM symposium on Applied computing**

Full text available:  pdf(630.12 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)



Spatial data mining presents new challenges due to the large size and the high dimensionality of spatial data. A common approach to such challenges is to perform some form of compression on the initial databases and then process the compressed data. This paper presents a novel spatial data compression method, called GraphZip, to produce a compact representation of the original data set. GraphZip has two advantages: first, the spatial pattern of the original data set is preserved in the compressed ...

Keywords: clustering, data compression, spatial databases

14 Word clustering and disambiguation based on co-occurrence data

Hang Li, Naoki Abe

August 1998 **Proceedings of the 17th international conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 2, Proceedings of the 36th annual meeting on Association for Computational Linguistics - Volume 2**

Full text available:  pdf(647.25 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)
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We address the problem of clustering words (or constructing a thesaurus) based on co-occurrence data, and using the acquired word classes to improve the accuracy of syntactic disambiguation. We view this problem as that of estimating a joint probability distribution specifying the joint probabilities of word pairs, such as noun verb pairs. We propose an efficient algorithm based on the Minimum Description Length (MDL) principle for estimating such a probability distribution. Our method is a natural ...

15 Hierarchical face clustering on polygonal surfaces

Michael Garland, Andrew Willmott, Paul S. Heckbert

March 2001 **Proceedings of the 2001 symposium on Interactive 3D graphics**


Full text available:  pdf(1.77 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: dual contraction, face clusters, quadric error metrics, spatial data structures, surface simplification

16 Facial animation & hair: Adaptive Wisp Tree: a multiresolution control structure for simulating dynamic clustering in hair motion

F. Bertails, T-Y. Kim, M-P. Cani, U. Neumann

July 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 ACM SIGGRAPH/Eurographics Symposium on Computer animation**

Full text available:  pdf(1.88 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Realistic animation of long human hair is difficult due to the number of hair strands and to the complexity of their interactions. Existing methods remain limited to smooth, uniform, and relatively simple hair motion. We present a powerful adaptive approach to modeling dynamic clustering behavior that characterizes complex long-hair motion. The Adaptive Wisp Tree (AWT) is a novel control structure that approximates the large-scale coherent motion of hair clusters as well as small-scaled variatio ...

17 Generation and quantitative evaluation of dataflow clusters

Lucas Roh, Walid A. Najjar, A. P. Wim Böhm

July 1993 **Proceedings of the conference on Functional programming languages and computer architecture**

Full text available:  pdf(993.02 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

18 Why sort-merge gives the best implementation of the natural join

T. H. Merrett

January 1983 **ACM SIGMOD Record**, Volume 13 Issue 2

Full text available:  pdf(427.20 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)


To join two relations efficiently, they must not only be clustered but *mutually clustered*. Sorting is the only known way to achieve mutual clustering. Once the relations are sorted, merging is the obvious way to implement the join. If the relations are known to be sorted appropriately, the most costly part of the process can be omitted. To know that a relation is sorted already, it is best to remember that we sorted it. Otherwise detecting that the relation is sorted requires inspection o ...

Keywords: clustering, merging, mutual clustering, natural join, page-pair graphs, relational algebra, sorting

19 Fast hierarchical clustering and other applications of dynamic closet pairs

David Eppstein

January 1998 **Proceedings of the ninth annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithms**

Full text available:  pdf(1.13 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

20 Poster Sessions: Hierarchical clustering of words

Akira Ushioda

August 1996 **Proceedings of the 16th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 2**

Full text available:  pdf(375.84 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

This paper describes a data-driven method for hierarchical clustering of words in which a large vocabulary of English words is clustered bottom-up, with respect to corpora ranging in size from 5 to 50 million words, using a *greedy* algorithm that tries to minimize average loss of mutual information of adjacent classes. The resulting hierarchical clusters of words





are then naturally transformed to a bit-string representation of (i.e. *word bits* for) all the words in the vocabulary. I ...

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